

# DEFECT INSPECTION FROM SCRATCH TO PRODUCTION

Dr. Andrew Liu

Sr. Solution Architect



# AGENDA

## Image Segmentation

- Fully Convolution Neural Network

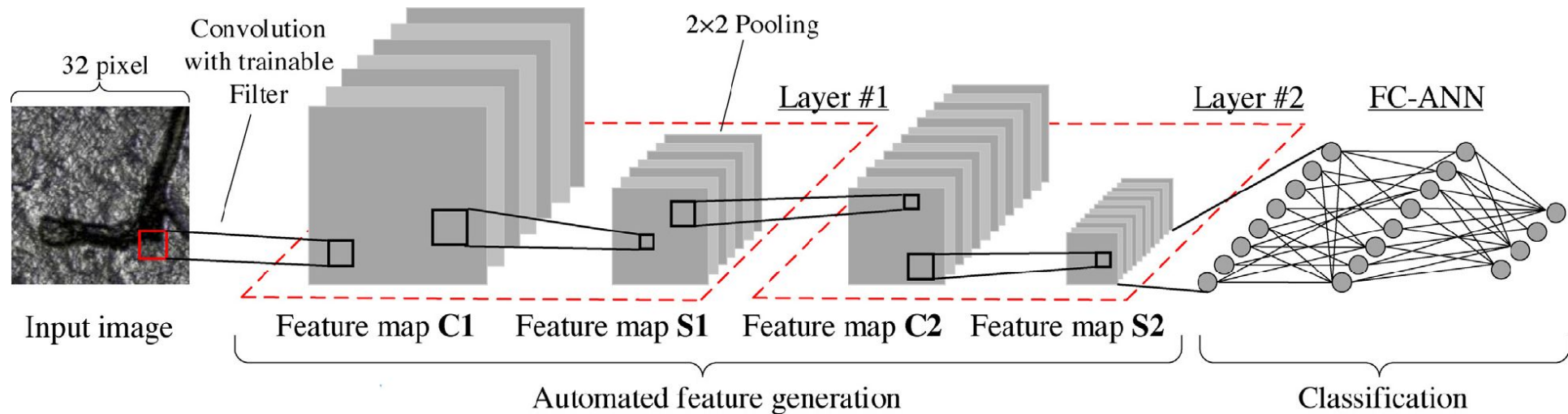
## Defect Inspection

- Problem Define
- Data Preparation
- Deal with Imbalance data

## Speed up with TensorRT

# CNN STRUCTURE

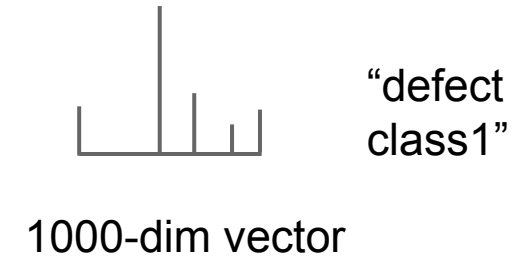
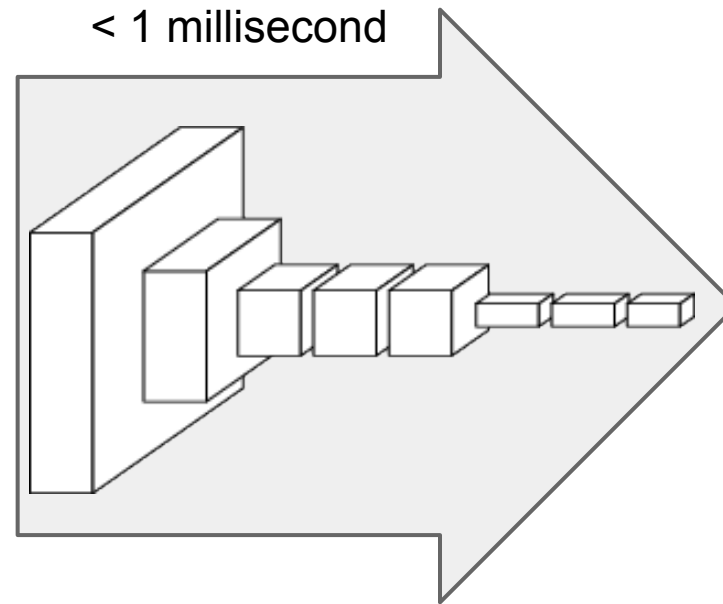
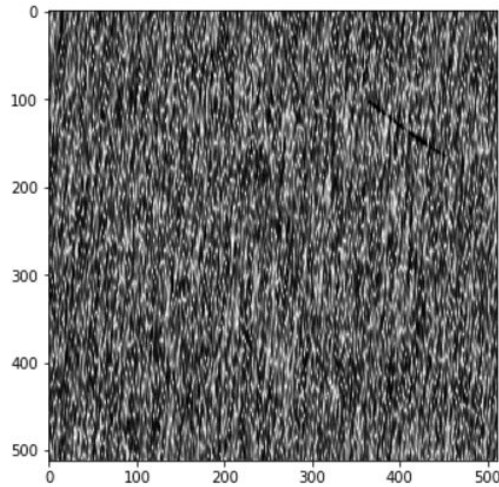
## LeNet



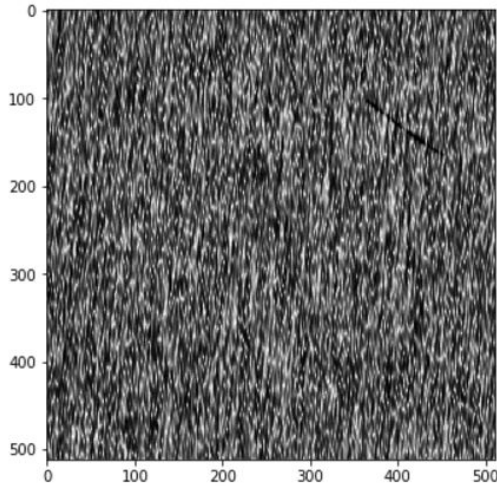
Source: Design of Deep Convolutional Neural Network Architectures for Automated Feature Extraction in Industrial Inspection, D. Weimer et al, 2016

# FULLY CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORK IMAGE SEGMENTATION

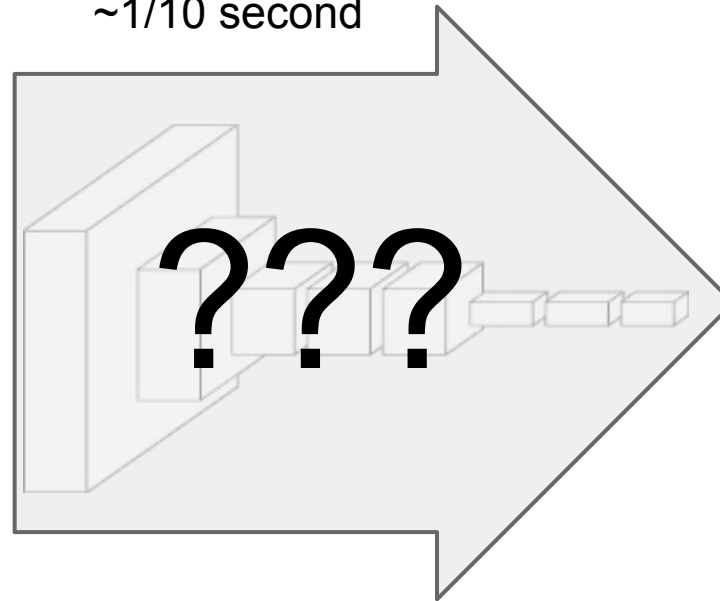
# convnets perform classification



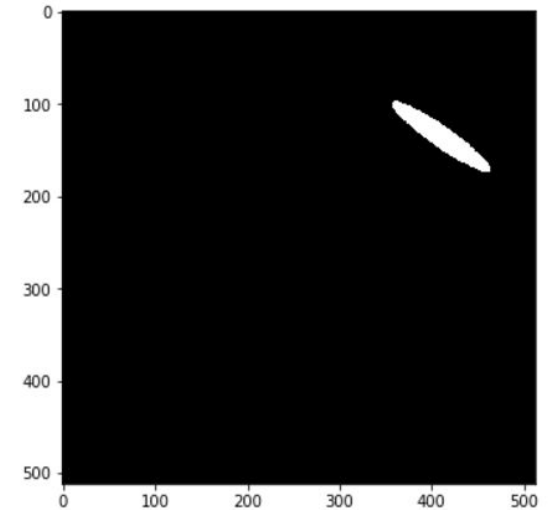
# lots of pixels, little time?



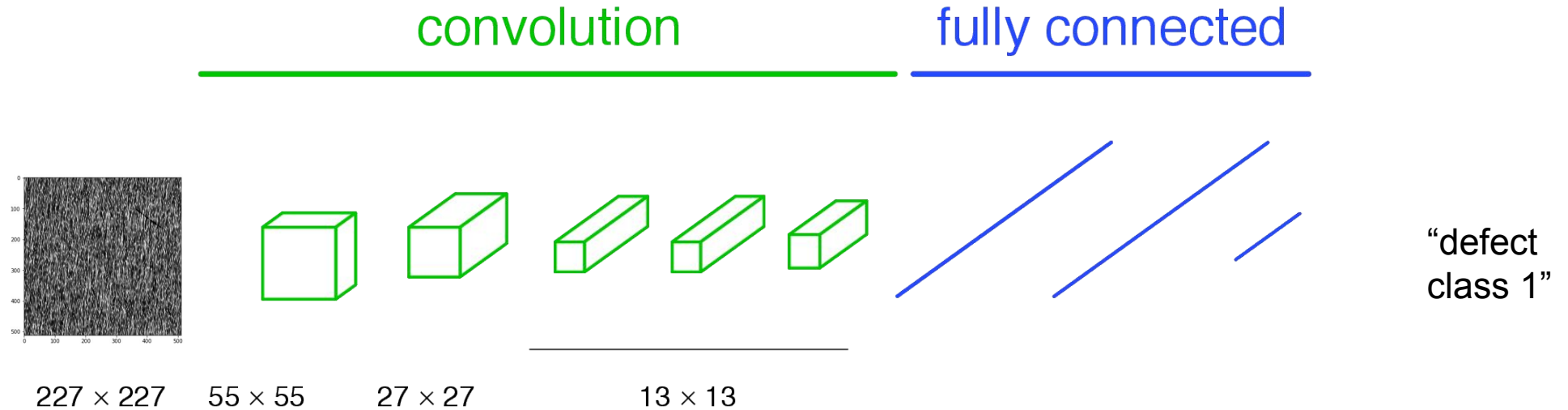
~1/10 second



end-to-end learning

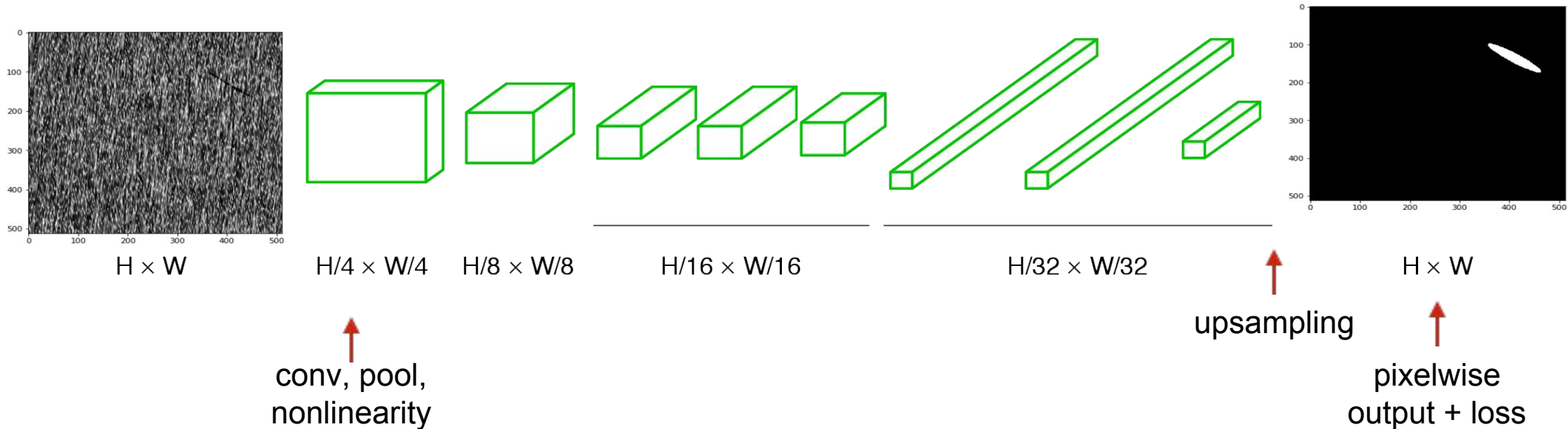


# a classification network



# end-to-end, pixels-to-pixels network

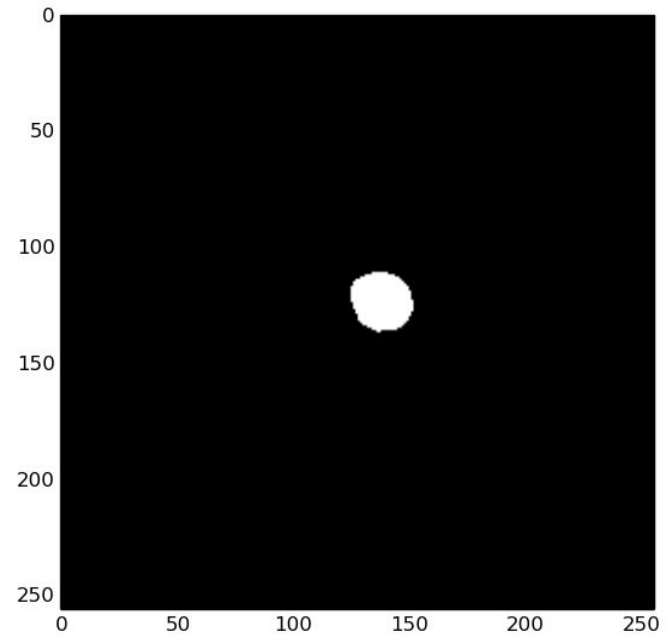
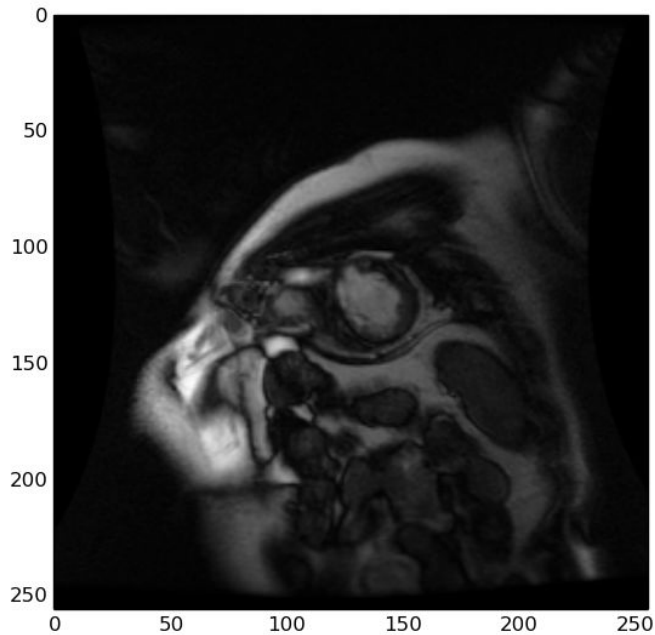
convolution





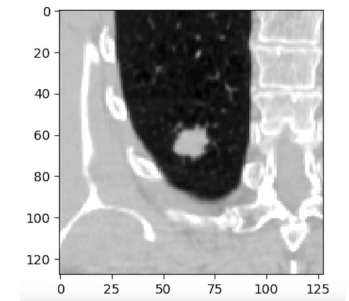
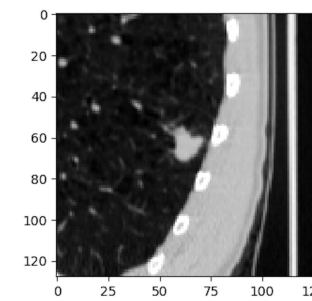
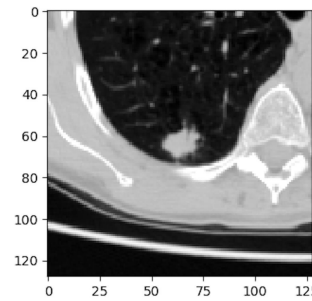
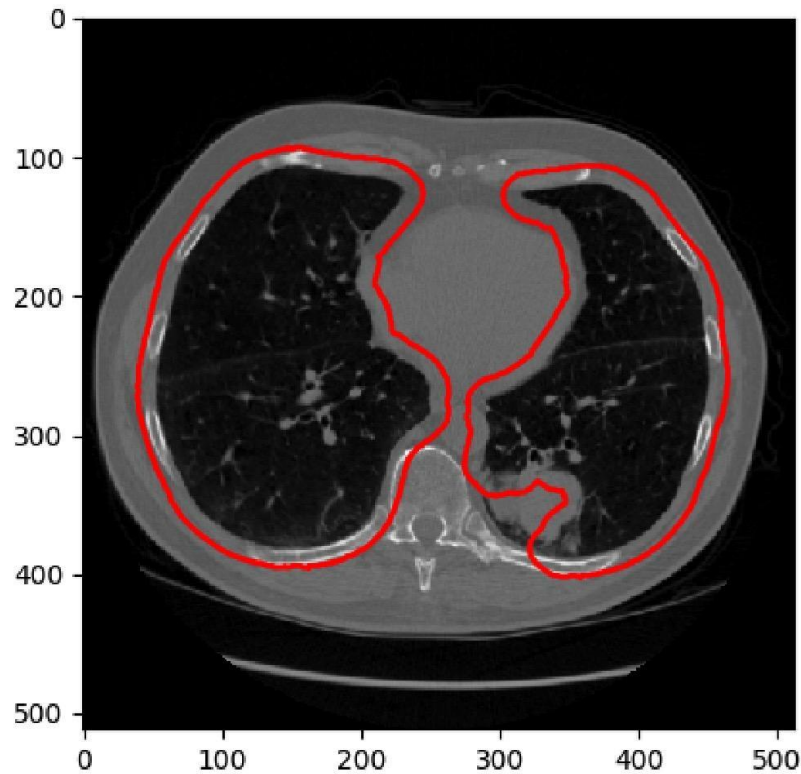
# MRI image -> Left ventricle

2<sup>nd</sup> Data Science BOWL competition

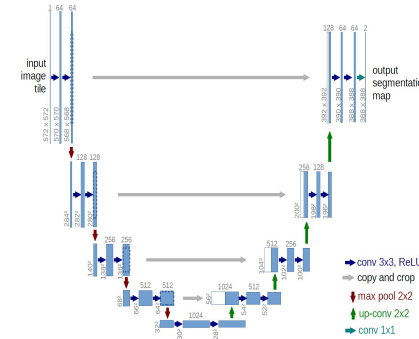


# DATA SCIENCE BOWL 2017

## Predicting Lung Cancer



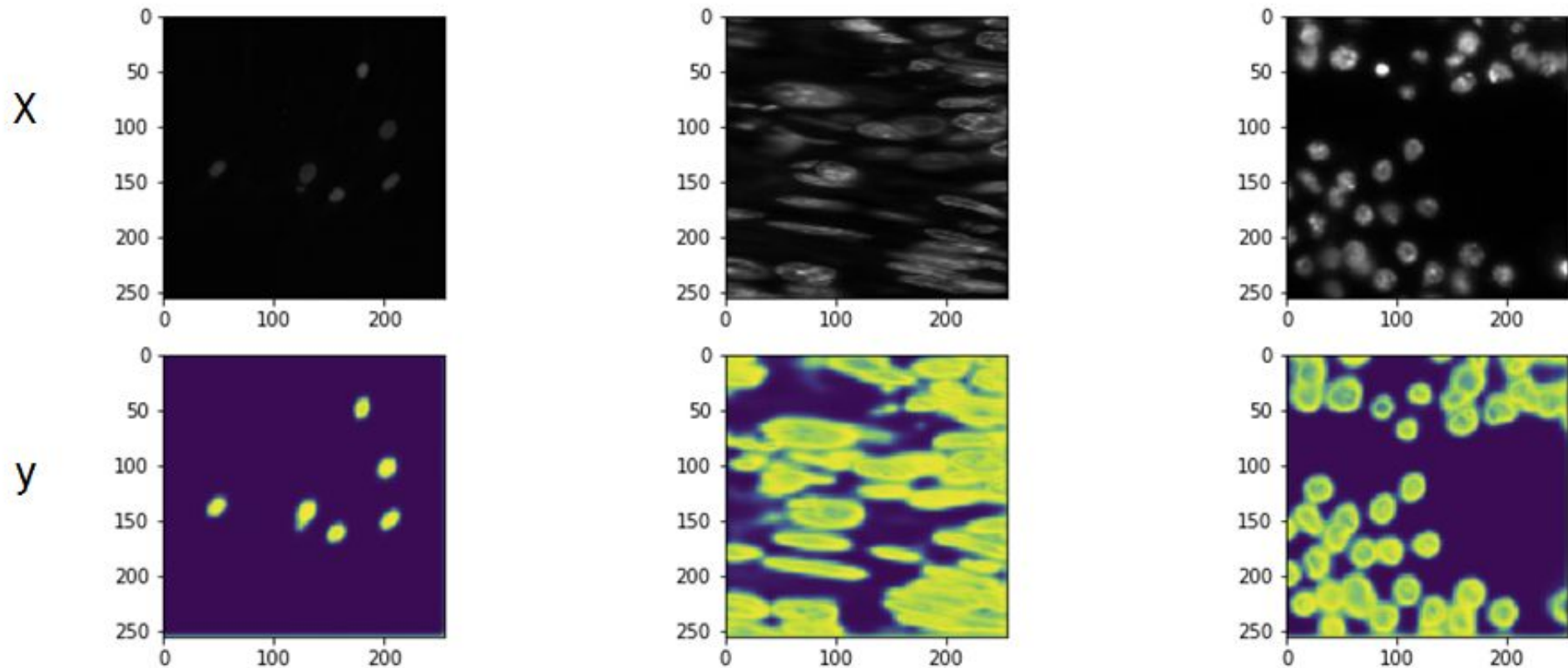
Lung  
segmentation



Nodule  
expert  
classification

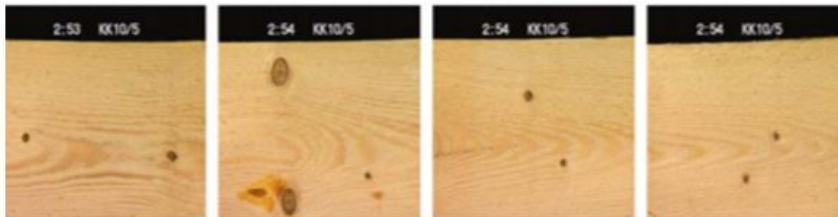
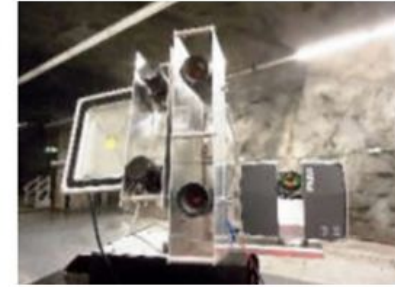
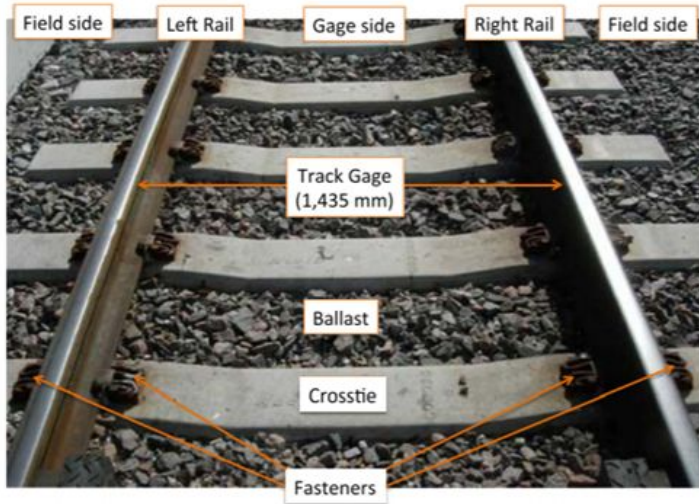
# DATA SCIENCE BOWL 2018

Predicting nuclei in divergent images



# DEFECT INSPECTION

# INDUSTRIAL DEFECT INSPECTION

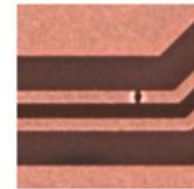


(a)

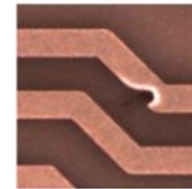
(b)

(c)

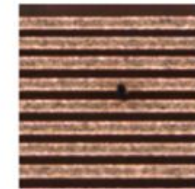
(d)



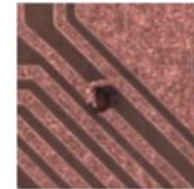
(a) Disconnection



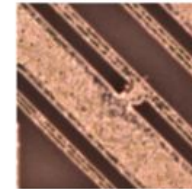
(b) Crack



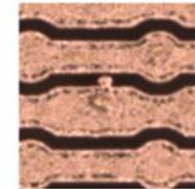
(c) Crack



(d) Connection



(e) Connection



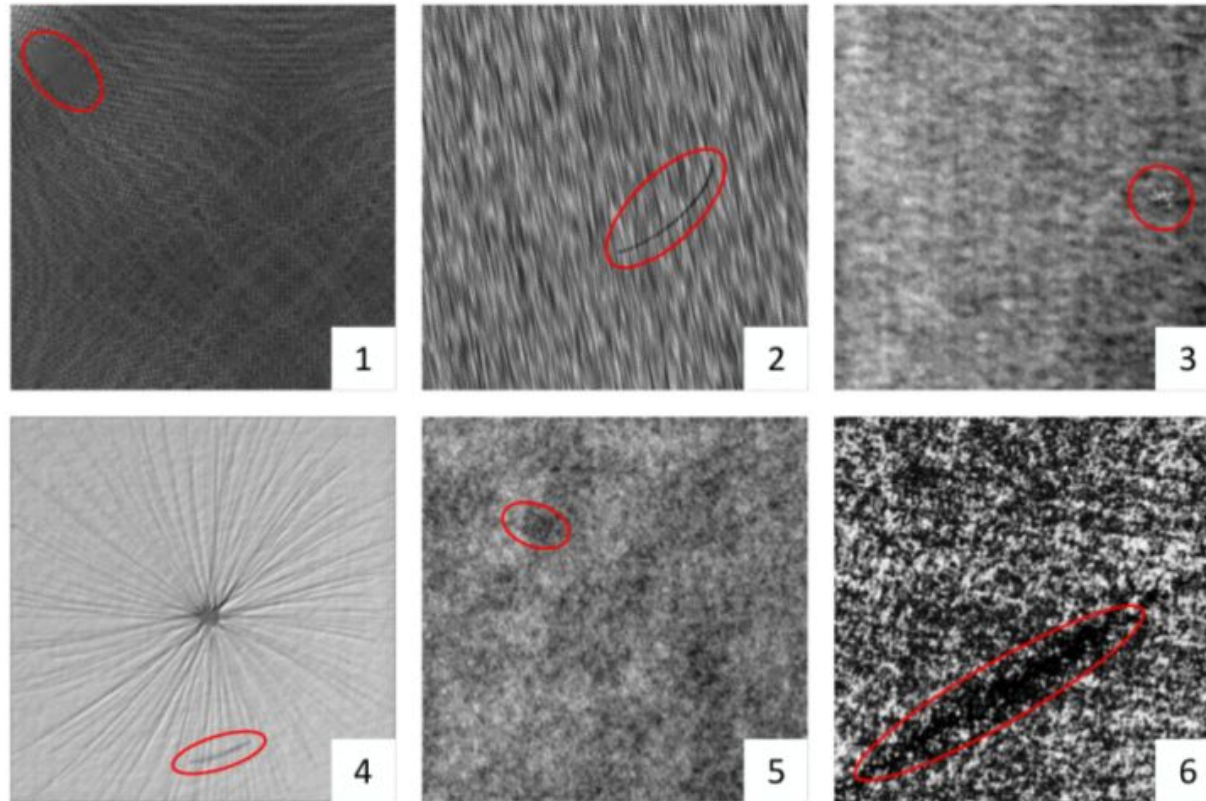
(f) Projection

**DATASET**



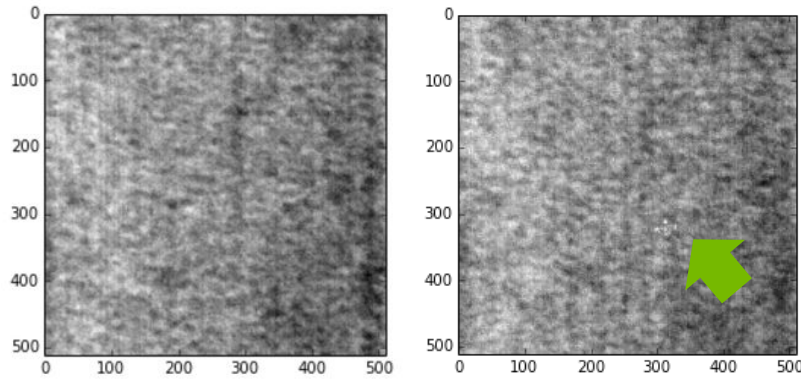
# INDUSTRIAL OPTICAL INSPECTION

German Association for Pattern Recognition



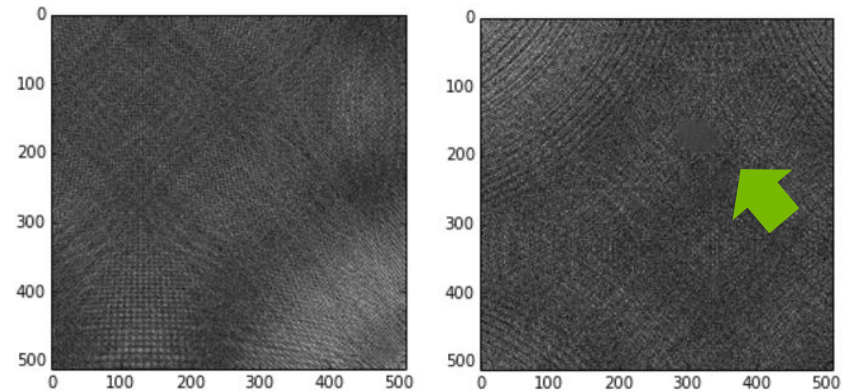
# INDUSTRIAL OPTICAL INSPECTION

German Association for Pattern Recognition



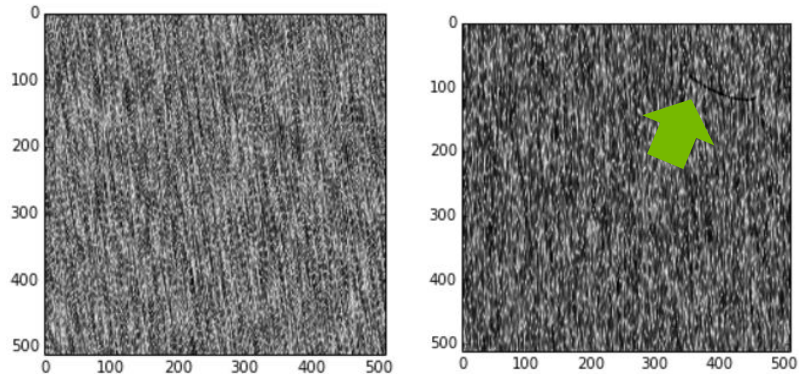
Pass

NG



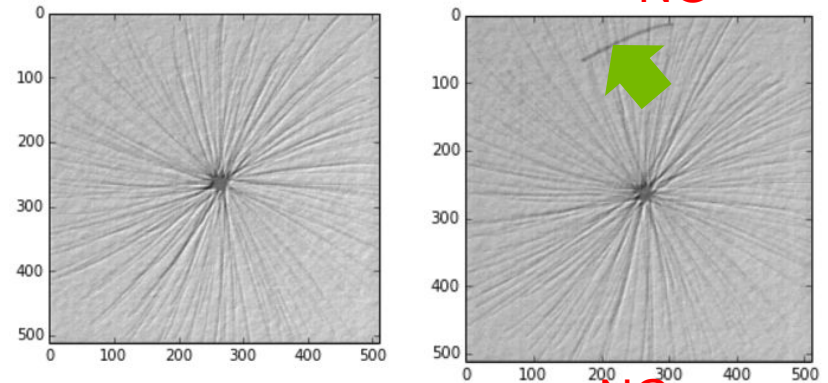
Pass

NG



Pass

NG



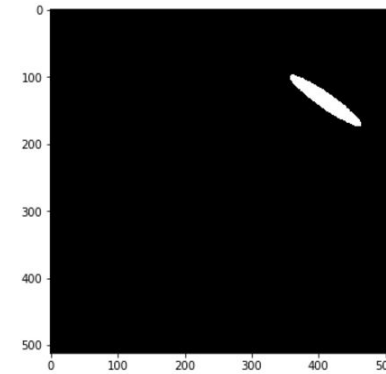
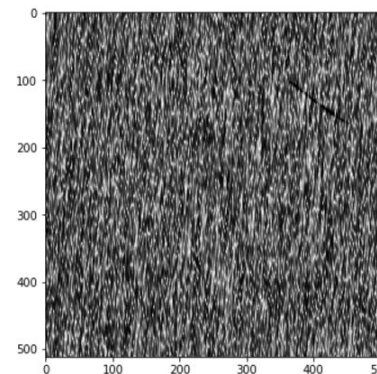
Pass

NG



# DATA DETAILS

- Original images are 512 x 512 grayscale format
- Output is a tensor of size 512 x 512 x 1
  - Each pixel belongs to one of two classes
- Training set consist of 100 images
- Test set consist of 50 images

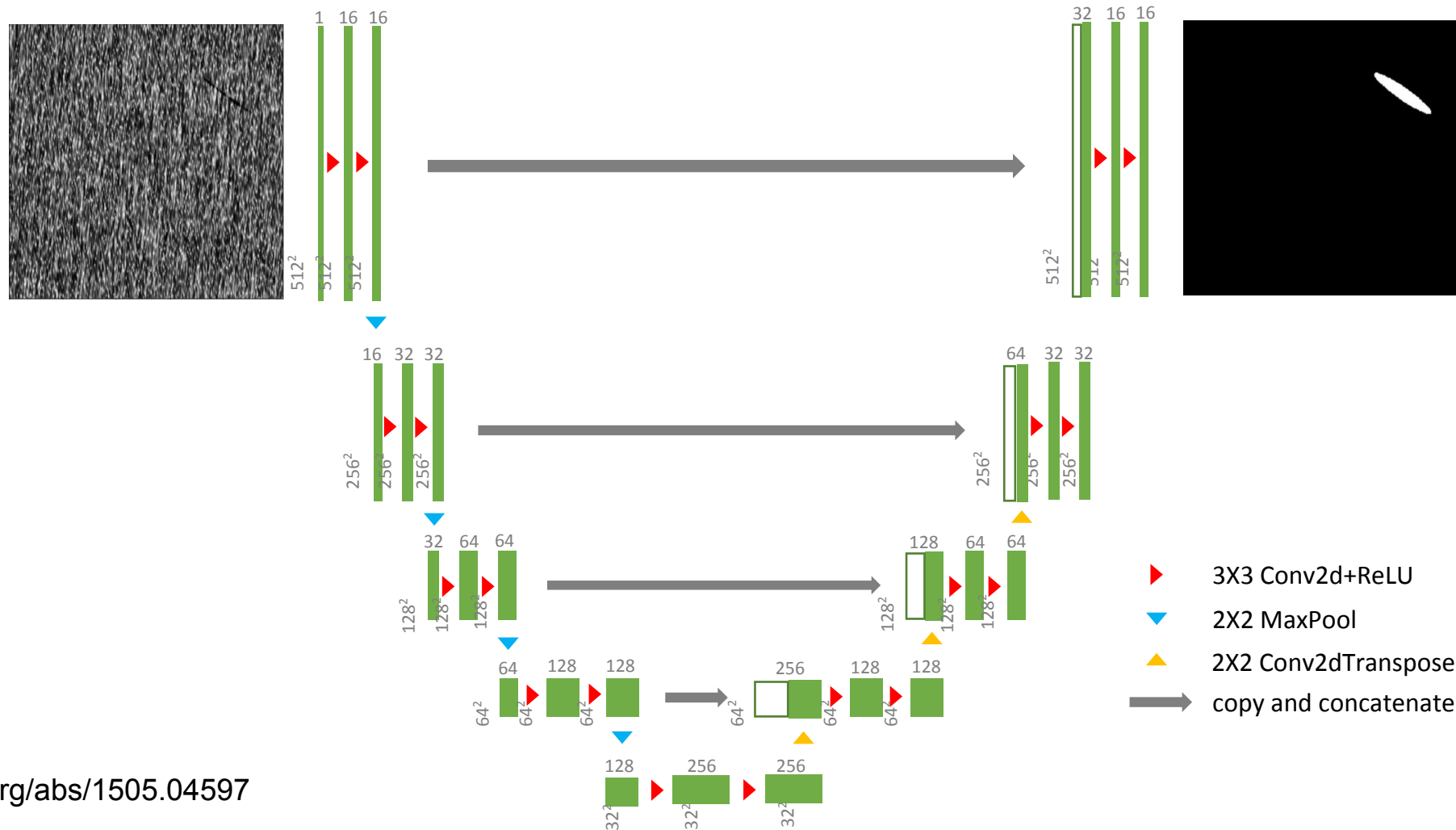


# MODEL SET UP

# Deconvolution layer

- Deconvolution (transpose convolution) layer
  - Up-sampling method to bring a smaller image data set back up to it's original size for final pixel classification
- Long et al (CVPR2015) has nice paper re: FCN for segmentation
  - Created FCNs from AlexNet and other canonical networks
- Zeiler et al (CVPR2010) describes deconvolution

# U-Net structure

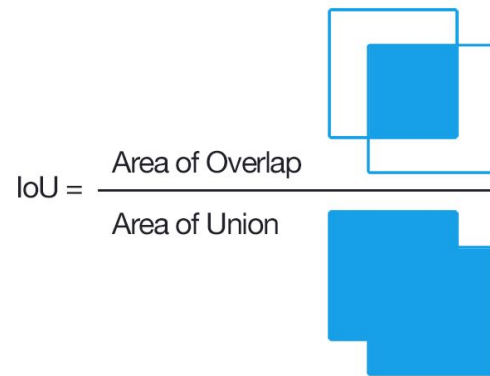


# IMBALANCE DATA

# Dice Metric

- Metric to compare the similarity of two samples:

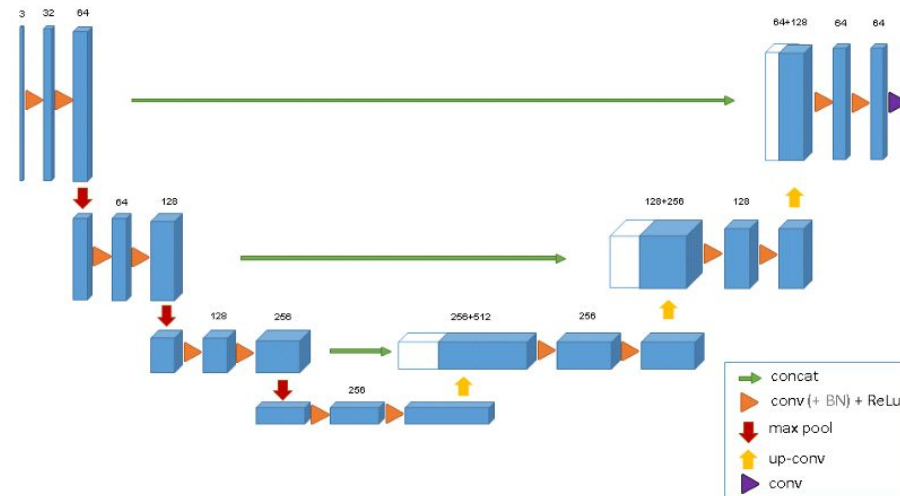
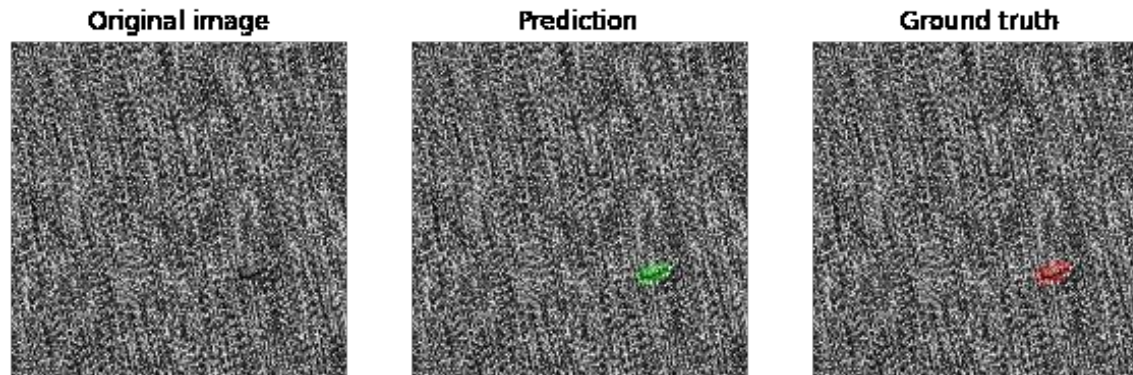
$$\frac{2A_{nl}}{A_n + A_l}$$



- Where:
  - $A_n$  is the area of the contour predicted by the network
  - $A_l$  is the area of the contour from the label
  - $A_{nl}$  is the intersection of the two
    - The area of the contour that is predicted correctly by the network
    - 1.0 means perfect score.
- More accurately compute how well we're predicting the contour against the label
- We can just count pixels to give us the respective areas

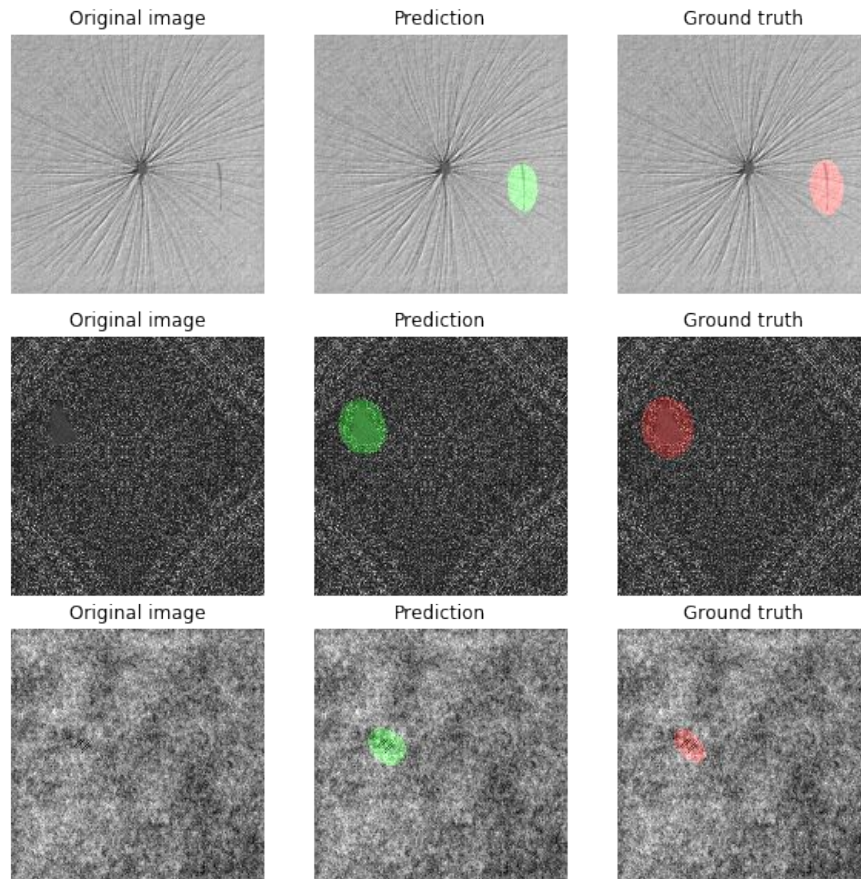
# APPLICATION: INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

## NVIDIA



# FINAL DECISION

## Plus Human Logic

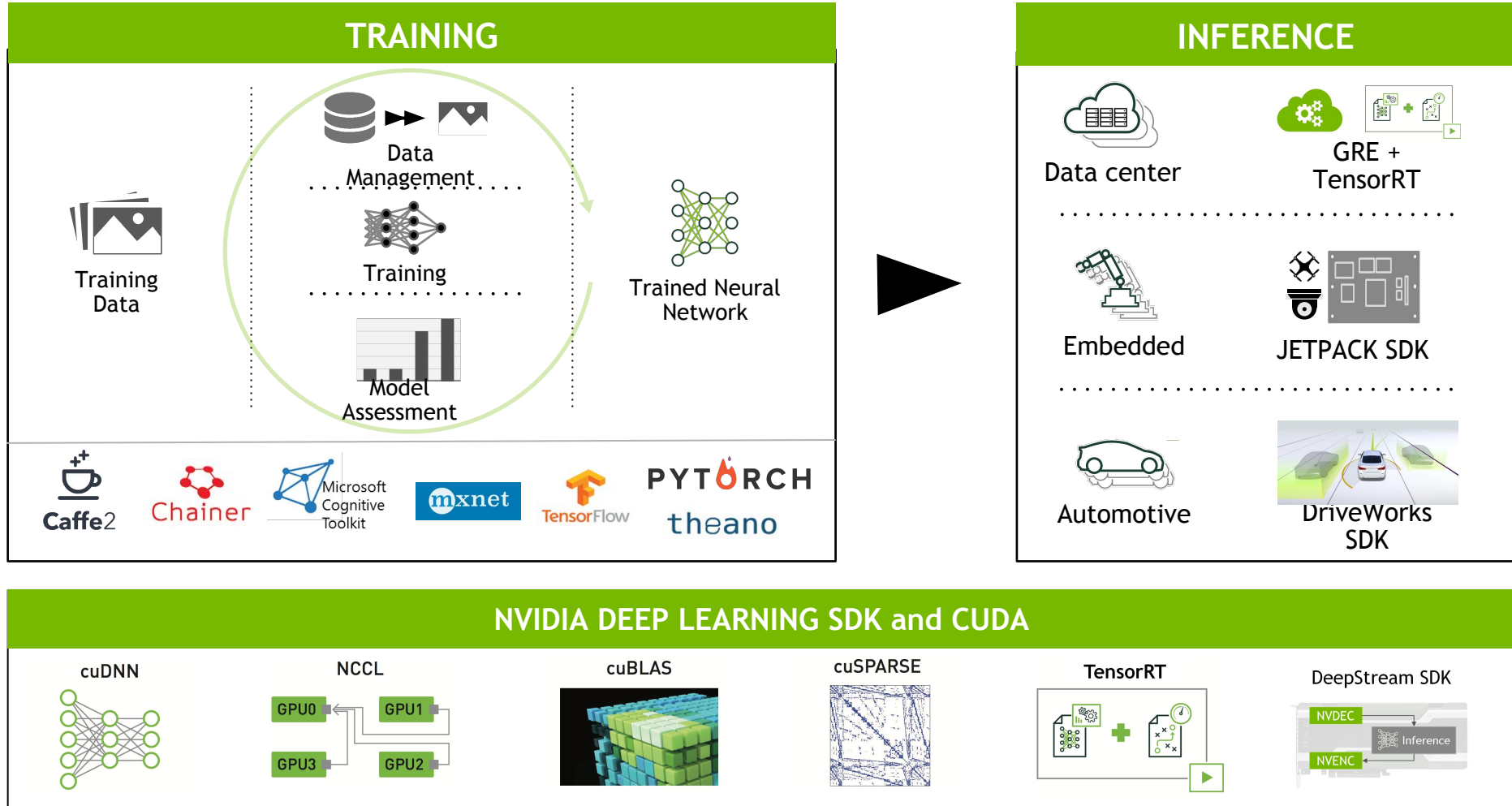


Size, Position, ... etc



**PRODUCTION**

# NVIDIA DEEP LEARNING SOFTWARE PLATFORM

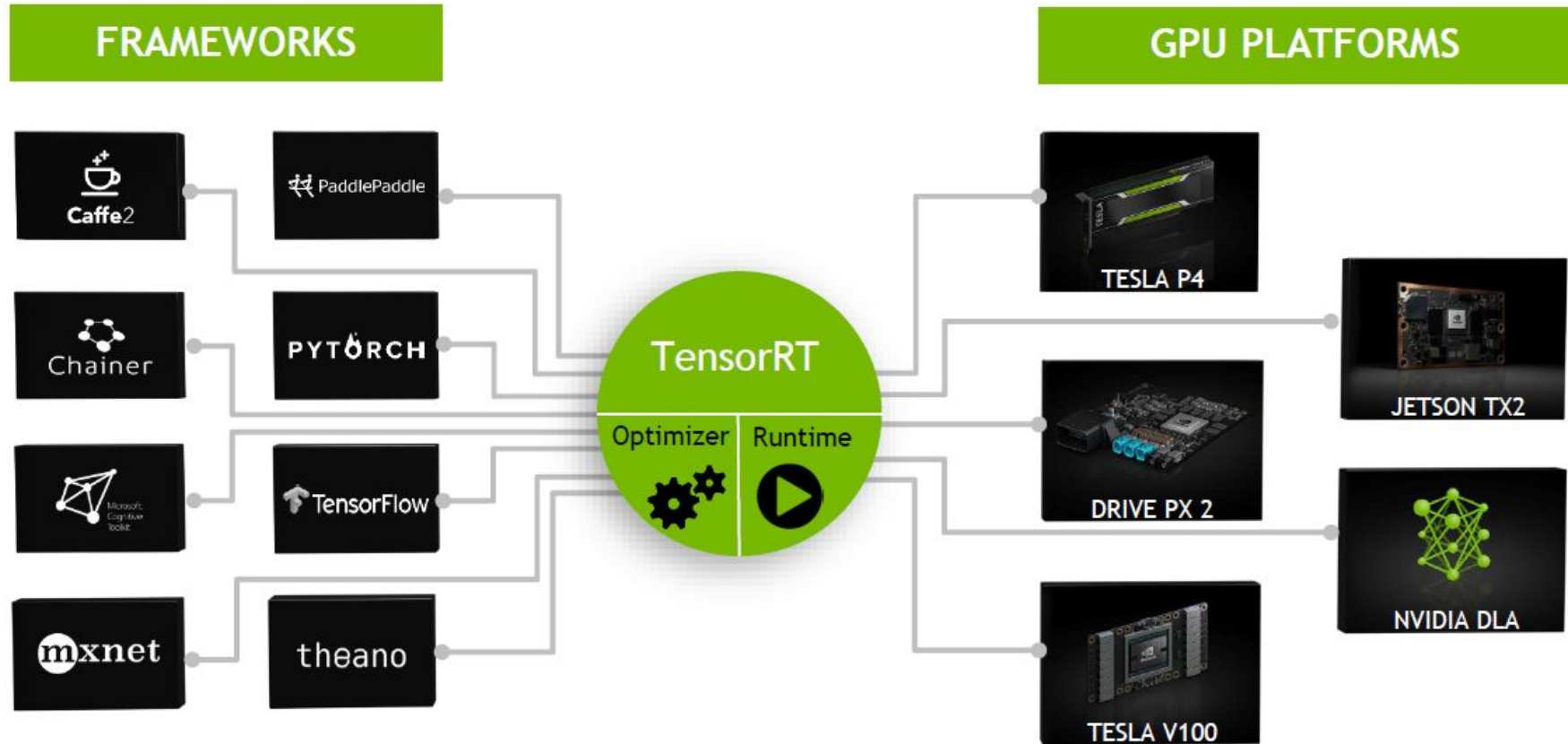


# CHALLENGES DURING PRODUCTION

Requirement	Challenges
High Throughput	<b>Unable to processing high-volume, high-velocity data</b> ➤ Impact: Increased cost (\$, time) per inference
Low Response Time	<b>Applications don't deliver real-time results</b> ➤ Impact: Negatively affects user experience (voice recognition, personalized recommendations, real-time object detection)
Power and Memory Efficiency	<b>Inefficient applications</b> ➤ Impact: Increased cost (running and cooling), makes deployment infeasible
Deployment-Grade Solution	<b>Research frameworks not designed for production</b> ➤ Impact: Framework overhead and dependencies increases time to solution and affects productivity

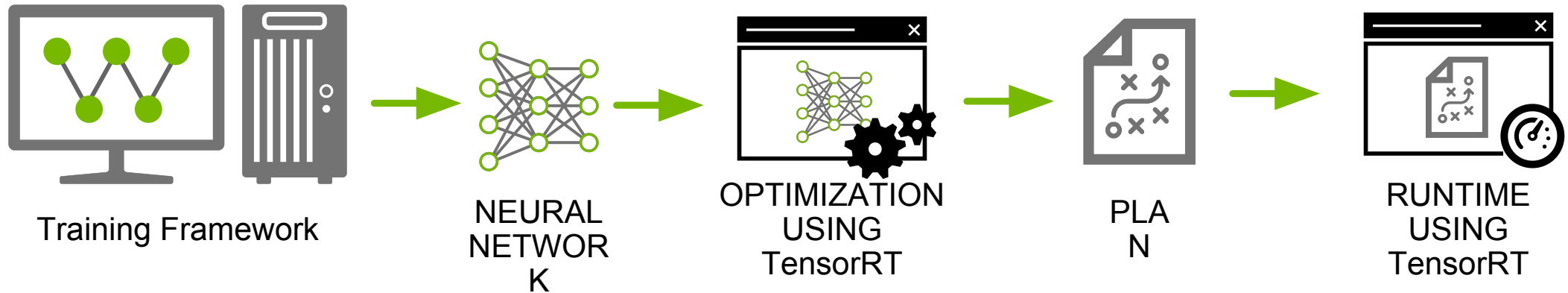
# NVIDIA TENSORRT

## Programmable Inference Accelerator



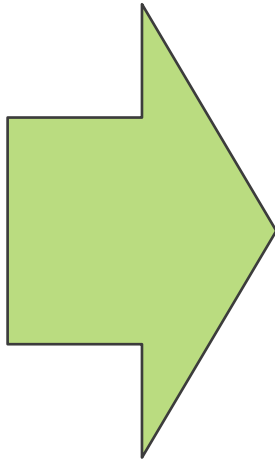
# TENSORRT

## Workflow

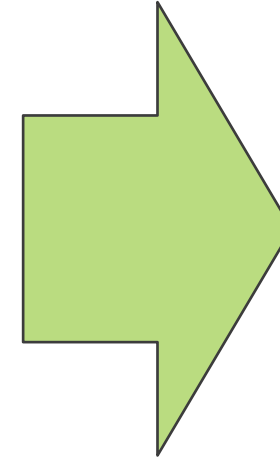


# TENSORRT

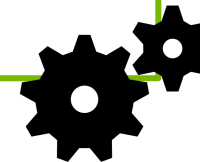
## Optimizations



- Fuse network layers
- Eliminate concatenation layers
- Kernel specialization
- Auto-tuning for target platform
- Tuned for given batch size



OPTIMIZE  
D  
INFEREN  
CE  
RUNTIME



# CHALLENGES ADDRESSED BY TENSORRT

Requirement	<i>TensorRT Delivers</i>
High Throughput	<b>Maximizes inference performance on NVIDIA GPUs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ INT8, FP16 Precision Calibration, Layer &amp; Tensor Fusion, Kernel Auto-Tuning</li></ul>
Low Response Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Up to 40x Faster than CPU-Only inference and 18x faster inference of TensorFlow models</li><li>➤ Under 7ms real-time latency</li></ul>
Power and Memory Efficiency	<b>Performs target specific optimizations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Platform specific kernels for Embedded (Jetson), Datacenter (Tesla GPUs) and Automotive (DrivePX)</li><li>➤ Dynamic Tensor Memory management improves memory re-use</li></ul>
Deployment-Grade Solution	<b>Designed for production environments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ No framework overhead, minimal dependencies</li><li>➤ Multiple frameworks, Network Definition API</li><li>➤ C++, Python API, Customer Layer API</li></ul>

**THANKS!**